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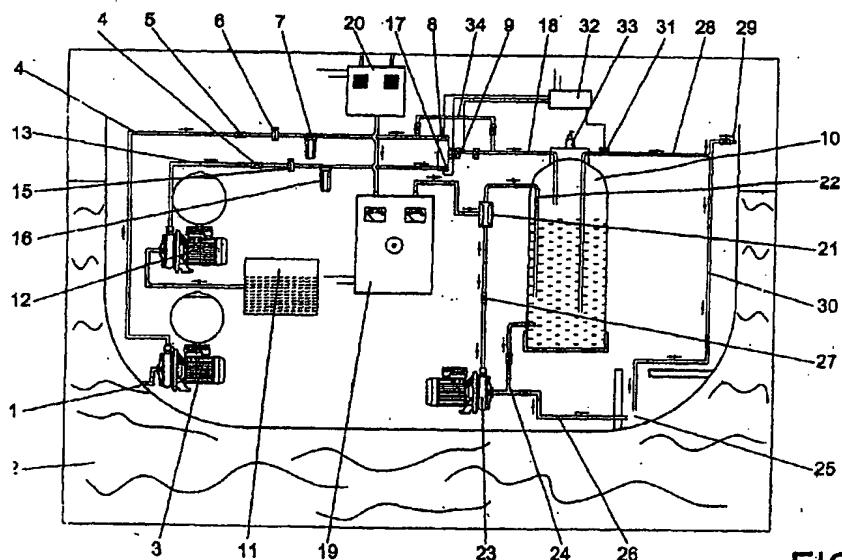
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(54) **DEVICE FOR OBTAINING OZONIZED SALTWATER TO BE USED AS REFRIGERATING AND GERMICIDAL MEANS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS**

(57) It is based on the use of fresh water available in the storage tank of the ship (11) and saltwater from the sea (2), which are propelled by corresponding pressure groups (3-12) towards a homogenizing tank (10) through a mixing valve (8, 17 and 9) so that it is regulated depending on the desired degree of salinity of the re-

sulting mixture. It is controlled at all times by a salinity cell (31) assisting a conductivimeter (32) and acting upon flow regulating valves (8, 17 and 9) that control the resulting amount of fresh water and saltwater. Moreover, an ozone generator (19) that is assisted by an air dryer (20) supplies ozone to the homogenizing tank (10) serving as germicidal device through an ejector (21).



**FIG. 1**

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**Description****OBJECT OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] This invention concerns equipment that has been designed specifically to produce ozonised saline water that can be used as a means for sterilising, to be specific as a germicide, because it can be applied in the form of liquid ice or flakes of ice for storing fishing products, to conserve them in a fresh state.

[0002] Therefore the facilities that are advocated are particularly suitable for use in the fishing and refrigerating industry, with a view to keeping fish fresh on the fishing vessels until the products are unloaded at the fishing port.

**BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION**

[0003] As it is well known, the fish are generally inserted in boxes that are filled with crushed ice - generally in the form of flakes - on the fishing vessels, whose ultimate aim is to keep the fish suitably refrigerated, so that it reaches the harbour in an acceptable state.

[0004] When the ice is manufactured - and this process usually takes place on the vessel itself - , fresh water is sometimes used, and at times seawater is used, whereas on occasions fresh water is used that has been suitably salted by the addition of sodium chloride tablets.

[0005] In the first of these cases, that is to say, when fresh water is used, the ice that forms at temperatures ranging from -8 °C to -11 °C, thaws around the fish when the ice comes into contact with the product, because the latter's temperature depends on the temperature of the seawater; this phenomenon causes a hollow or gap to appear between the fish and the ice, often referred to as a "cavity", in such a way that as the ice and the fish do not remain in permanent and complete contact, the temperature of the latter drops and the oxidation process sets in as it comes into contact with the air.

[0006] In the second case, that is to say, when seawater is used, as the ice comes into contact with the fish, it freezes the top layer of the product, and this means that the fish loses its fresh appearance when it comes to being sold.

[0007] The best of the three solutions is the third one, i.e. using fresh water, salted by adding sodium chloride tablets. However, in this case the salinity of the water is not suitably controlled, which means that the crushed ice is sometimes more or less salty or fresh, depending on the level of sodium chloride concentration in the water, and these levels are not generally in keeping with the variations required by the different species of fish that have to be conserved.

[0008] Furthermore, when the fish is being conserved in a refrigerated state, the following products are used to prevent bacteria and micro-organisms from spreading in the fish: benzoic acid, sodium benzoate, fumaric acid, chloramine compounds, sodium hypochlorite, car-

bon dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, calcium propanate, disodium phosphate, as well as antibiotics such as chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, chloramphenicol and penicillin. The legislation currently in force in many countries prohibits the use of many of these components, and it is often the case that the results that are obtained from them do not warrant their use. Furthermore, the fact that they are very expensive makes their use prohibitive.

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

[0009] The facilities that are proposed in the invention constitute a completely satisfactory solution to the aforementioned problem, overcoming both of the aspects that have been explained, making it possible on the one hand, to obtain ice whose degree of salinity is perfectly suited to the species of fish that have to be conserved and, on the other hand, to obtain germicide properties that prevent bacteria and micro-organisms from spreading in the fish.

[0010] With a view to this and to be more specific, this invention begins by using, on the one hand, salt water from the sea and, on the other hand, fresh water, duly stored in a tank for that specific purpose, in such a way that these two different types of water can be pumped to a homogenising tank, through a series of needle valves and one blending valve, in such a way that they arrive in the right proportions. The homogenising tank itself is also supplied by an ozone generator, assisted by an air drier, and this feeds the tank by means of an ejector, which enables the tank to extract saline water that is ozonised to levels ranging from 750 to 900 millivolts redox, which, in turn, will be supplied to the machines that produce the flakes of ice and also to the liquid ice machine, ozonised salt liquid ice eventually being obtained.

[0011] A conductometer, which is located at the outlet of the homogenising tank, will use a salinity cell to measure the characteristics of the saline water, and will guarantee that these characteristics are kept at the most suitable levels, on the basis of the species of fish that have to be conserved. The conductometer acts upon the blending valve that mixes the salt water and the fresh water; that is to say, it suitably modifies the proportions thereof, so that the outflowing blend is as required.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0012] With a view to illustrating the description that is being given and in order to help to make it easier to understand the characteristics of the invention, a practical example of the system is provided, consisting of one single page containing plans, and this is enclosed as an integral part of the aforementioned description. For illustration purposes, the diagram shows a sketch in elevation form - in one single figure that is in no way limiting in nature -, which shows the installations to be

used to obtain the ozonised saline water with a view to serving as a means for refrigeration and as a germicide for fish products; the diagrams for these installations have been provided with a view to presenting the invention as it is to be located in the fishing vessel itself.

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#### PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0013] It can be seen from observing this figure that the installations that are advocated start from a salt water intake (1), and that this salt water is taken directly from the sea (2) with the aid of a pump (3) that drives it in through a pipe (4) which is equipped with a needle valve (5) and a valve (6) that is calibrated to operate at a specific work pressure, for example 2 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and a filter (7) and a blending valve (8) and (17), and the aforementioned pipe leads it to a homogenising tank (10), into which the fresh water also flows from another tank (11), from which it is extracted by means of a pump (12) so that it flows through a pipe (13) that is also equipped with a needle valve (14), a calibrated valve (15) and a filter (16), as well as the same blending valve (8) and (17) where it meets the salt water pipe (4) flows. It eventually reaches the homogenising tank (10) through one single pipe (18).

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[0014] An ozone generator (19) that is supplied by an air drier (20), also form part of the equipment. The ozone generator (19) feeds the ozone to the homogenising tank (10) through the respective pipe (22) with the aid of an ejector (21), and it does so in such a way that the correct proportions are guaranteed. A recirculation pump (23) operates in conjunction with the ejector (21), and the former either takes the blend from the homogenising tank (10) through the pipe (24), or from the liquid ice tank (25) through another pipe (26), which meets the other one, pumping the water or the liquid ice to the aforementioned ejector (21), via a control valve (27).

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[0015] An outlet pipe (28) runs from the homogenising tank (10), and then splits into two branches, the first one of which is a service branch (29) and the second branch (30) leads to the aforementioned liquid ice tank (25), and a salinity cell (31) is located in the outlet pipe (28); this cell controls the level of salinity in the blend and sends the signals to a conductometer (32), which uses the blending valve (8) and (17) to control the proportions of fresh water and salt water in the homogenising tank (10).

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[0016] The structure described above, is supplemented with a degasser (33) that is mounted at the top of the homogenising tank (10), as well as a by-pass (34) for saline water / ice.

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cally for obtaining water to be used in forming liquid ice or ice in the form of flakes that, when applied to the fish improves the conditions in which the product is kept cold, **characterised by** the fact that it uses sea water (2) and a tank of fresh water (11), preferably located on the fishing vessel itself, contains a pair of pressure units (3) and (12), which drive the salt water and fresh water to a blending valve (8) and (17) that feeds a homogenising tank (10) from which saline water for service (29) is obtained, with the desired level of salinity, the installations are also equipped with an ozone generator (19), preferably assisted with an air drier (20), which supplies the homogenising tank (10) with the ozone by means of an ejector (21).

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2. Facilities installed for the purpose of obtaining ozonised saline water that can be used to refrigerate fish products and to serve as a germicide, in accordance with claim 1 above, **characterised by** the fact that each one of the pipes that serve the respective water pressure units (3 - 12) with the blending valve (8) and (17) is equipped with a needle valve (5 - 14), a pressure control valve (6 - 18), a filter (7 - 16) and a flow control valve (8 - 17), it being envisaged that the flow control valve (8 - 17) be controlled by a conductometer (32), which detects the salinity level in the outlet pipe (28) for the saline water to service (29), with the aid of a salinity cell (31).

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3. Facilities installed for the purpose of obtaining ozonised saline water that can be used to refrigerate fish products and to serve as a germicide, in accordance with the preceding claims, **characterised by** the fact that the saline and ozonised water feeds the liquid ice tank (25) and, with the aid of a pressure unit (23), recirculation takes place through the homogenising tank (10), either taking water from this tank by means of a lower pipe (24), and/or taking it from the liquid ice tank (25) and making it flow through a control valve (27) with the aid of the ejector (21), where it is mixed with the ozone that comes from the generator (19).

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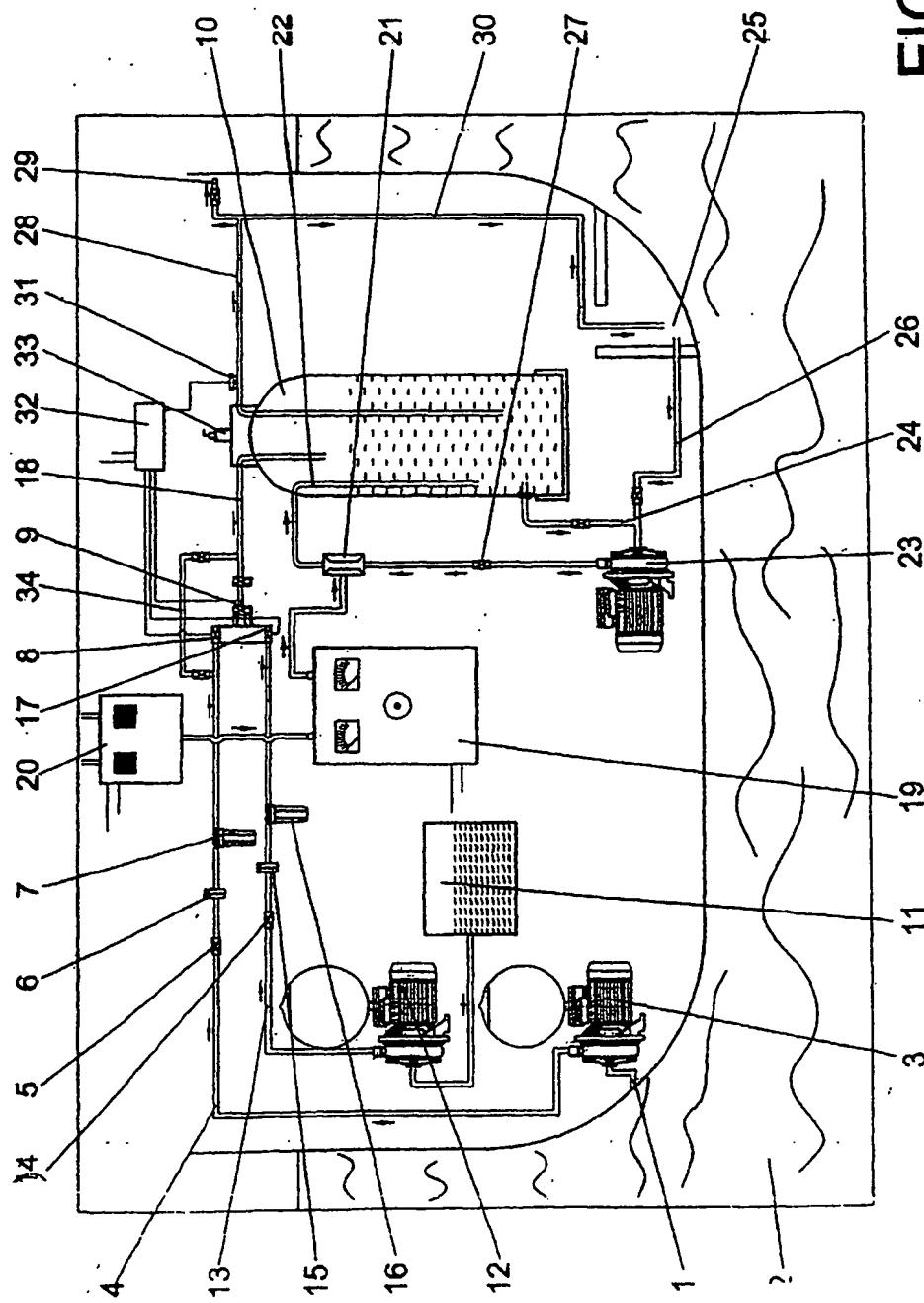
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#### Claims

1. Facilities installed for the purpose of obtaining ozonised saline water that can be used to refrigerate fish products and to serve as a germicide, specifi-

FIG. 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No. PCT/ES 01/00268
<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
IPC <sup>7</sup> A23B 4/24; A23L 3/358; A22C 25/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC <sup>7</sup> A23B+; A22C+; A01N+; A23L+; F25B+		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) CIBEPAT, EPODOC, WPI, PAJ, ESPACENET		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category <sup>a</sup>	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 56106547 A BASE DE DATOS PAJ EN EPOQUE. (Kanekiyu; KK) 24.08.1981. Abstract, Figure	1-3
A	JP 9105569 A BASE DE DATOS PAJ EN EPOQUE. (Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd.) 22.04.1997. Abstract, Figure	1
A	JP 10185375 A BASE DE DATOS PAJ EN EPOQUE (Kobe Steel Ltd; Nikkon Suisan: kk) 14.07.1998. Abstract, Figure	1
A	JP 2145178 A BASE DE DATOS PAJ EN EPOQUE (Takano Kazukiyo) 04.06.1990. Abstract, Figures	1
A	US 5858430 SA (Endico) 12.01.1999, Column 3, lines 1-67; column 4, lines 1-47; Fig. 1	1
A	JP 5056730 A BASE DE DATOS PAJ EN EPOQUE. (Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Ltd.) 09.03.1993. Abstract, Figure	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.
<p>• Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date document which may derive from an earlier priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"U" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other source</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 18 SEPTEMBER 2001 (18.09.01)	Date of mailing of the international search report 25 SEPTEMBER 2001 (25.09.01)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ S.P.T.O. Faximile No.	Authorized officer Telephone No.	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT Information on patent family members		International Application No PCT/ES 01/00268	
Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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Form PCT/ISA/218 (patent family members) (July 1992)